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TOWABLE NAUTICAL DEVICE FOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES

TECHNICAL FIELD

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The present invention relates to a nautical device, and more specifically, to a non-motorised towable nautical device for a collective aquatic leisure activity, which may be lifted out of the liquid element during use.

BACKGROUND

Certain inflatable, non-motorised towable nautical devices, which are traditionally long in shape, offer solely the possibility for passengers to sit placed one behind the other and to follow the movements of the waves.

SUMMARY

Passengers on a nautical device, according to the present invention, can be positioned one behind the other and/or side-by-side. The front of the nautical device moves upward in accordance with its towing speed in a progressively vertical fashion against the liquid element, e.g., water. The nautical device can bounce from wave to wave and on occasion, can be lifted altogether out of the water.

The devices that allow the passengers to hold on to the nautical device, e.g., retainers 5, are disposed principally on the secondary structures 2.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a nautical device according to another embodiment of the present invention. According to this embodiment of the invention, the nautical device includes at least two secondary structures 2 linked by at least one auxiliary structure 3 that is distinctively flat. The nautical device also includes a device for allowing directional control for the nautical device, such as a cord 12 fixed to each end 13 of the front structure 1 to allow at least one of the passengers, who is typically standing upright, to steer the nautical device.

Fig. 3 is a top view of a nautical device according to a further embodiment of the present invention. The nautical device shown in Fig. 3 is a non-motorised towable nautical device that is lifted from the front when towed and that can leave the water or other liquid element on occasion during use. The nautical device can be used for an aquatic leisure activity.

The nautical device, as shown in Fig. 3, includes the front structure 1, one secondary structure 2, two auxiliary structures 3,3₁, and at least one strap and/or foot chock and/or other device, e.g., retainer 5, to allow the passenger(s) to hold on to the nautical device.

The front structure 1 is preferably inflatable and elongated uniquely in a principal direction that is perpendicular to the direction of movement of the nautical device.

The secondary structure 2 is inflatable and elongated. One end of the secondary structure 2 interlocks on an inner side (towards the center of the nautical device) of the front structure 1. In the embodiment of the invention shown in Fig. 3, the secondary structure 2 does not interlock with the closed ends of the front structure 1 which extend outward from the sides of the nautical device.

The nautical device can include one or more of the auxiliary structures 3,3₁ shown in Fig. 3. The auxiliary structures 3,3₁ are elongated and inflatable. The auxiliary structures 3,3₁ each include a cross section that is smaller than the cross section of the secondary structure 2 and that links with the secondary structure 2 in a parallel manner to provide maximum buoyancy.

The secondary structure 2 and the auxiliary structures 3,3₁ are disposed parallel to each other along the principal direction of movement of the nautical device and are approximately perpendicular to the principal direction of the front structure 1. The secondary structure 2 and the auxiliary structures 3,3₁ are not linked by a rear structure, and therefore, rear ends of the secondary structure 2 and the auxiliary structures 3,3₁ are not linked.

The front structure 1 is approximately semicircular or delta-wing shaped having closed ends and expands approximately towards the rear and/or the side of the nautical device.

The towing attachment 6 can be attached to the lower part of the front structure 1 under the floatation line. The flexible lateral skirt 7 is fixed to the front structure 1 on the sides of the nautical device, is triangular, and links the sides of the front structure 1 to the auxiliary structures 3, 3₁.

The entire nautical device can be composed of hollow or solid rigid structures that are made, for example, from one of the following materials: plastic, reinforced fibreglass resin, and composite material.

Alternatively, the entire nautical device can be composed of inflatable structures made from supple or watertight materials, for example, from one of the following materials: rubber, PVC, and Hypalon neoprene.

